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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LIONTHEIM

A H. well Crankshaw is going to explain it all in next week's "Observer". The standard job of London intelligentsia took on new meaning last week with the events in Warsaw which Mr. Crankshaw, indeed, hastened to explain in his familiar column at the weekend. But although this time he had most of the front page to himself, his explanation still left some obscurities unaccounted for. For this rapid march of events is of course partially to blame. Even a columnist less indifferent to what makes the Kremlin machine tick (as distinct from what makes the Russians the kind of people they are) must be at a loss to account for Mr. Crankshaw's peculiar behaviour at Warsaw airport, including his reported outburst against people who want to "hand Poland over to the Americans and the Zionists". And Mr. Crankshaw, whatever his merits is distinctly weak on the Kremlinological side.

KREMLINOLOGY, as Mr. Peter Wiles has just pointed out in a politely devastating review of "Crankshaw's" latest book on Russia, is a branch of scholarship that requires a certain intellectual discipline, including at least a minimum knowledge of economics and some grasp of Communist Party history. This is just where most Western commentators on the USSR are weak. Mr. Wiles is one of the exceptions, but then he is an economist by profession. His first-hand knowledge of the Russian scene from the summer of 1948 to the summer of 1954 (in the "Manchester Guardian") was among the brighter journalistic episodes of a dull season. Normally we have to make do with Mr. Isaac Deutscher and Mr. Edward Crankshaw, the two experts of the London literary-political journals. Both have considerable gifts of the imagination and it is this, unfortunately, which is the one weakness of their writing. It is going to be a long time before we see any other explanation.

LAST week, however, something unexpected happened: a genuine expert appeared in London, was interviewed on the BBC, addressed a crowded meeting at the House of Commons, and later called to a small circle of lecturers in sociology and political science at the London School of Economics. The speaker was Professor Julius Hochfeld, a youngish ex-Socialist who now sits in the Polish pseudo-parliament, lectures at Warsaw University, and has contacts with the most critical elements among the younger generation and the workers. From him it was actually possible to learn something about the mechanism of the Stalinist liberalization in Poland, though most of it was not for quotation. He gave a fascinating picture of the sudden collapse of the inefficient police state, before Gomulka had set the official seal on it in his remarkable Warsaw radio broadcast. He even dropped a hint that the new Polish leadership, if allowed to stay in power, might apply for an American loan. Hence apparently Khrushchev's rage during his brief visit to Warsaw.

IF Professor Hochfeld is a reliable witness, the process of liberalization must be regarded as irreversible, whatever the Russians may do to block it. It would seem that the Stalinist experiment in Poland has failed. It is this failure which has given the forces of freedom their chance.

London, October, 1954.

8th Hanukkah Toy Fund

The eighth annual Hanukkah Toy Fund campaign sponsored by The Jerusalem Post begins today. From Nahariya to Beerseba, 30 stations will be open to accept toys and cash from now until the first festive candle is lit on November 28. The Toy Fund is campaigning for sufficient playthings to supply kindergartens in more than 300 border settlements and in Israel throughout the country. Since 1949, well over 100,000 children, most of them immigrants, have been the beneficiaries of the unexpected windfalls delivered a day or two before Hanukkah to their remote, often bleak, villages by police volunteers. This year the Fund will establish a special memorial for Mrs. Marian Hoffman, the head of the S.A. Aid Association, which has been co-operating in the Toy Fund since its inception. Mrs. Helen Rossi, Director of the Fund, announces that this year again 25 and 25.50 will be accepted.

Tunisians, Moroccans Clash with French Units

Casualties on Both Sides

Fighting broke out between French and Tunisian troops on the Algerian frontier, Premier Habib Bourguiba announced to the Tunisian Constituent Assembly yesterday. At the same time, the crisis in Morocco continued with the killing of four French policemen in Meknes, bringing to 37 the number of Europeans dead in the last three days following widespread Moroccan demonstrations against the French capture of five Algerian rebel leaders. Premier Bourguiba said that there were casualties on both sides but details were not known. He reported that fighting started when the French tried to cross into Tunisia from Algeria. Orders were given to the Tunisian troops to resist and road blocks were thrown up in the border area. "We have given orders to resist to the last man. We prefer death to slavery," he told the Assembly.

French military authorities in Tunisia later denied there had been fighting on any part of Tunisian territory. In Paris, the Secretary of State for the Army told reporters that there had been no fighting between French and Moroccan troops. There appeared to have been some kind of incident between a French armoured division which was partly stationed in Algeria and partly on Tunisian territory. "But as far as I know there has been no bloodshed," he said. Last night's shooting east of Meknes began with a machine-gun attack allegedly by Moroccan Army units, on a party of French policemen riding in a jeep. First reports said four of the police fell dead and two were injured. But there were contradictory reports later about the number killed. Details of the situation were lacking until the morning because of the disruption of telephone services, but shooting was reported to be continuing.

Three thousand Frenchmen live side by side with five times as many Moroccans in Meknes. The Tunisian general secretary announced today that to mark November 1, second anniversary of the outbreak of the Algerian insurrection, demonstrations will be organized throughout Tunisia with the support of Moroccan and Algerian trade unions. Meanwhile, diplomatic relations between France and her former North African territories came to a virtual standstill yesterday when the Moroccan Government recalled its Ambassador in Paris. The post of French Ambassador to Morocco is vacant. Tunisia recalled her Ambassador from Paris earlier this week and France's envoy in Tunis was recalled for consultations yesterday. (Reuter, UP)

UJA Decides On Emergency Drive

An emergency drive to raise funds for Israel during the coming winter has been undertaken in America, the United Jewish Appeal Study Mission unanimously resolved last night. The resolution was taken at a gala dinner at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, where the Mission members had gathered to hear the Prime Minister address their concluding session. "After what you have seen for yourselves, there is very little to tell you," Mr. Ben-Gurion said, opening his 30-second speech. "You now know something of our achievements, worries, hopes, efforts, needs and dangers. He called upon UJA members to do their best abroad, knowing full well that "we will do our best here for the survival, glory and pride of all Jews throughout the world." Earlier in the evening the Prime Minister personally presented each member of the Mission with the insignia of the six branches of the armed forces, mounted on an olive leaf plaque, each bearing the inscribed name of the member. The resolution to hold an emergency drive was put forward by Mr. Joseph Haiman, of Detroit, after he had reviewed the "grim realities" facing Israel which "faced yet another year of severe trial and utmost danger." Details of the resolution are to be worked out at a special meeting of UJA leaders on November 30, one day before the UJA Convention.

AFTER MIDNIGHT
France is today to request a meeting of the Security Council to consider military aid supplied by Egypt to Algerian rebels.

'Constructive' Steps Wanted, Eban Tells U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Listing the chain of Arab aggressions, and pointing out the failure of the United Nations to prevent them, Mr. Abba Eban, the Israeli Ambassador, today appealed to the U.N. Security Council to concentrate on constructive measures towards peace rather than the restoration of old procedures which have proved useless. Mr. Eban emphasized that the cease-fire pledge given by Israel and her Arab neighbors must be mutual and unilateral, and in support of Israel's right to self-defence, he quoted President Eisenhower, Foreign Minister Selassie, Lord of Britain and Australia's Prime Minister Robert Menzies. The Israeli Ambassador spoke with animated vigour and in a firm, precise tone, in which conviction was mixed with anger.

Adjourns Till Tuesday
The Jordan delegate, Abdul Moneim, who followed Mr. Eban, repeated his country's demand for the application of sanctions against Israel. He said "Arab rights in Palestine would never be forgotten." The Council then adjourned till Tuesday. It is discussing the Jordan complaint against Israel charging "aggression" and Israel's counter-complaint of persistent violation by Jordan of the General Armistice Agreement. The first session was held last Friday. In a long, strongly-worded speech in which he asserted that Israel has the right to fight back, Mr. Eban declared that he would not be deterred by the criticism of the delegations of Britain, Persia and the Soviet Union for condemning Israel for alleged aggression against the Arab states. "I will only say that my Government's attitude to any procedure is determined by whether or not it promises to employ force to respect Israel's sovereignty, and concerning any activity by anybody in the territory of Israel. This problem requires a more serious thinking rather than the return to the ineffective routine of verbal condemnation and investigation which leads nowhere," he asserted.

Mr. Eban seemed to be answering the implied request made to the Security Council by Secretary-General Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, that the current session be held in the spirit of a "constructive" approach to the problem. He said that his Government was not prepared to allow investigations of the U.N.T.S.O. from inside Israel territory. Mr. Eban expressed his Government's deep disappointment in some statements made by the Council members after the Jordanian delegate's speech last week. He said that having just come back from Israel, he could report that the British delegate, Sir Bernard Porter, had evoked "shock" on the part of the Israeli people. "Quotes 'Sympathy'" He quoted Sir Porter as having stated, "Our Jordan ally has our sympathy and commendation." He referred to Persia's "eulogy" and to the statement by Mr. Arkady Sobolev, the Soviet Union who expressed his country's "deep sympathy with the families, people and the Government of Jordan." Pointing out that the three Council members he named had spoken of "only Jordan," Mr. Eban stated, "The British, Persian and the Soviet delegations have not paid their tribute to Israel's sacrifices. My Government dares not believe there is any reason for this, except that those who have spoken did not possess knowledge of facts."

Mr. Eban read a long list of Jordanian killings and infiltrations starting on April 30 — the very day Jordan pledged to Mr. Hammarskjold that he would observe an Israel cease-fire. Thirty-seven Israelis have been killed since then and at least 40 wounded or mutilated. **EGYPT SENTENCES BEHIN AS SPIES**
An Egyptian military tribunal has handed down severe sentences against a number of Egyptian Beheins charged with spying for Israel, according to the Cairo daily "Al-Ahram." It reported that the authorities had recently uncovered a spy ring in El Agha, in the Sinai Peninsula. The spy was described as one of the most dangerous yet discovered in Egypt.

Singapore Students, Police Clash

SINGAPORE, Thursday (UP). — Chinese students, singing Communist songs, clashed with police at several points in the city. The rioting was touched off by a Government order to parents to remove crowds of students who have been camped in some of the island's Chinese high schools ever since the Government, 30 days ago, took action against members of the pro-Communist Chinese Middle Schools Union.

Budapest Switches Party Head

In Bid to End Armed Revolt

LONDON, Thursday. — Soviet army units in Poland "have either already withdrawn to their bases or are in the course of doing so," the Polish news agency PAP reported in a special announcement today. The agency said it was known, the existence of these bases stems from the international agreements of the Warsaw treaty (the Eastern Pact). But in accordance with the statement made by Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz in the Sejm (parliament), all movements of those units will have concluded on October 26.

The agency said that following yesterday's appeal by the party chief, Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka, asking the people to stop holding meetings and demonstrations, "life throughout the country is now back to normal." Work in all factories was proceeding as usual and the students at the universities had resumed their studies. **No Incidents**
No incidents or meetings were reported and work was going on normally, Warsaw Radio said. Students had returned to their studies, factories were working as usual. The Polish Communist Party issued a resolution condemning anti-Semitism and all artificial lines of distinction in the party ranks on a basis of national origin. Last night the Polish Parliament postponed general elections for more than a month to January 20. They were originally scheduled for December 16. No reason was given other than to say the postponement was connected with the new electoral law which will provide for greater choice by the voters among various candidates.

'Counter-Revolution'
In these last few days there were demonstrations above all by students and the youth. There have been forces which have tried to organize the masses with an aim hostile to the people. Some can say they were counter-revolutionary elements. These forces organized meetings and provoked disorders prepared a long time ago. It seems they had the objective of making themselves masters of certain establishments, above all the radio and such places. The Government was obliged to employ force to establish order. It appealed to the army and the security organs. As there was a danger that these measures would disorganize the life of the country, the Government appealed for the aid of Soviet troops. Mr. Shepilov, speaking of the Hungarian changes in Budapest, commented: "But the earth continues to rotate."

Troops Friendly to Rebels

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — The sympathetic attitude of Hungarian soldiers towards the rebels forced the Government to call in Soviet troops to quell the revolt, according to a British traveller who arrived from Budapest today. The traveller who refused to be named said that the National Museum was blazing furiously when he left Budapest. He said he was in the capital when the trouble began, and that the riots were triggered off by the speech made by Mr. Ernő Geroe on his return from a visit to Belgrade, praising the Soviet Union. "It was amazing how this speech turned a peaceful and popular student and workers demonstration into a bitter revolt," he stated. The traveller said that the Hungarian troops which were first called were friendly with the demonstrators. He saw about 10 Hungarian tanks moving down the streets with their turret doors open, with the officers and men chatting with the crowds. Three of the tanks turned off to the radio station where there was a huge crowd, and the officer in charge told the demonstrators that he and his men were on their side. It was then that the Russian troops were called. The shooting started in front of the radio station, he said, and it was here that three persons were killed. Later that night "all hell broke loose in the city" and all foreigners were confined to their hotels. A Swiss businessman who also arrived today, said he heard firing from tanks and artillery throughout Tuesday and Wednesday nights. He heard shooting as he left Budapest this morning. He stated that he saw the bodies of several persons lying in the street, and ambulances taking away the wounded. Many of the Hungarian police, he declared, "did not seem keen to attack the demonstrators with whom they seemed to be very friendly."

Sadat Links Algeria Fight with Israel

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Col. Anwar Sadat, managing editor of the semi-official newspaper "Al-Gumhuria," wrote today that "France should bear in mind that the Algerian state is no longer confined to the territory of Algeria but extends to every other country. It is closely linked with the struggle of the Arab people and that in the Jordan-Israel border region." He added that "France, a rotten, decrepit state, has become a third-class country which wants to make a show of force at the expense of the Arabs."

To Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Spitz

Heartiest congratulations on the marriage of your daughter SANDY
ISRAELI TOURIST & TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

Poland Said 'Back to Normal'

Nagy: Soviet Troops to Go

VIENNA, Thursday. — The Hungarian Government today announced drastic political changes and promised more to come in a bid to discourage popular support for the two-day-old rebellion and end the bitter street fighting, according to reports from Budapest. The Government dismissed Ernő Geroe, ardent Stalinist leader of the Communist Party, and replaced him with Janos Kadar, a rehabilitated "Titoist." (See Col. 7 below.) Mr. Imre Nagy, the new Premier, said Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Hungary as soon as possible. Hungary would open talks with Russia on this question, he said.

Budapest Radio reported this evening that "armed rioters" are active in the Hungarian capital. Passers-by had been attacked, the radio announced, and broadcast a new appeal by the Interior Ministry to residents to "go home and stay there." (A dispatch from Warsaw reported Polish newsmen in Budapest as saying that rebels have occupied one of the main railway stations in the capital, as well as the Hotel Pariz.) Street fighting and a great fire still raged in Budapest, though official reports claimed that resistance to the Government was nearly over. "Transport remained disorganized," but telephone and telegraph communications with the outside world were partly restored, showing the Government's confidence that the worst was over. As Hungarian and Soviet troops continued to clash in the city streets, the nation's new leaders broadcast their proposals for "democratization" in the near future. The Prime Minister promised "clemency to disarmed rebels who now surrendered — though an earlier deadline for clemency expired last night. Mr. Nagy also told Hungarians that a "programme of reform" would be drawn up, but made it clear that fighting must stop first. Mr. Kadar said that demonstrations "by loyal young people for their justified demands" had been exploited by reactionary elements. He promised "democratization without delay," and said the nation's Communist Party was advising the Government to reach an agreement with Russia "on the basis of full equality and in a spirit of internationalism."

New Hungarian Party Chief Jailed 30 Months as 'Titoist'

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Janos Kadar, 44, Hungary's new Communist Party chief, is a former Minister of the Interior, a post he held in 1948. In July it was announced that he had been rehabilitated after being unjustly imprisoned for political offences during the 1948-53 period. At last July's meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, which appointed Mr. Ernő Geroe First Secretary in place of "Stalinist" Matyas Rakosi, Mr. Kadar was elected member of the party's Politburo and of the Central Secretariat. It was pointed out in Vienna diplomatic circles that during recent demonstrations in Hungary, which resulted in the present revolt, the students had demanded the resignation of Mr. Geroe, who was known as a "pro-Stalinist" man and who took a prominent part in the anti-Titoist development in Hungary in 1948. Mr. Kadar is a former Deputy Chief of the Budapest Police, which he organized after the war. He was one of the Communist officials arrested and accused of espionage, treason and "Titoism" in April, 1951, and until November, 1953, was held in Hungarian concentration camp. He was never brought before a court, however. In October, 1954, Kadar appeared as a member of the "National Front" and was later named First Secretary of the Party Committee for the 15th Budapest District. The same meeting of the Party Central Committee which elected Mr. Imre Nagy Prime Minister proclaimed Mr. Kadar a Secretary of the Central Committee and elected him a member of the Politburo. Budapest Radio warned the population "in their own interest not to go into the streets. They should go only in the most urgent cases. Later, however, the radio reported that "life in Budapest is returning to normal. The streets are filled with happy people." (Reuter, UP)

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They Came from Casablanca

The 'Mellah' Is Behind Us

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

IN Casablanca, young Joshua Dahan was doing pretty well for himself. At 27, he was a patron, employing four men in the small shoemaking establishment which he operated in the "mellah," the Jewish quarter where 50,000 of the city's 80,000 Jews live.

After work, he would cross the city to the "mellah," the Jewish quarter where 50,000 of the city's 80,000 Jews live. He would cross the city to the "mellah," the Jewish quarter where 50,000 of the city's 80,000 Jews live.

When he disembarked at Haifa port was to kiss the ground. The first thing Joshua did when they came to the new moorah in the brown, rolling waste at the southern fringe of the Jerusalem Corridor was to sit down and cry.

Not Easy

"It was difficult for her," Joshua explains. "She is from a wealthy family with servants and used to comfort. In the beginning we had to get our water from a well a kilometre away. There was no electricity. He looked at the wires protruding from the walls and the ceiling. 'There is still no electricity but there will be in a couple of months. And now there is water. We are laying down a pipe, and soon there will be water even for irrigation.'

Jewish Agency instructors at the moorah say that Joshua is one of the hardest working members of the moorah. He works with a wonderfully cheerful spirit but not with any special devotion. He had any money, he would like to go to the city and open up some sort of shop. But on the wage of ILS a day the Agency pays him, he cannot hope to do it. For little Albert, however, Joshua has plans. "He will go to school and learn bookkeeping. I don't want him to have to work like I do. But the time Albert grows up, the instructor says, the moorah will be different. He would not be a paid hired hand but a farmer, whose prosperity would depend largely on his own initiative.

Beneath the glass table top in the Dahan's kitchen, alongside white dillies, are picture postcard views of Casablanca. Joshua looks at them and grins. "You know, in 'Casablanca' I was positively white and red. I was that for fear of damaging the wrong in my hair." He runs a hand over his sun-darkened face and sweaty tanned hair. "I have had to forget the cinema and cafes. But I thank God I am here."



Unique Early Islamic platter of the IX-Xth century from Nishapur. The platter's decorations depict a joyful scene of merry-makers dancing. Two diverse artistic influences are apparent in the decoration: a Sasanian Turkish influence and the other a Sassanid tradition.

Ancient Treasure from Iran

THE Exhibition "Ceramic Art of Iran" which opened last Saturday at the Bezalel Museum, is an event of international importance. The effort of a tiny country, it can proudly stand beside the gigantic exhibition of Iran held this year in Milan.

A critical review of this collection of almost 300 precious vessels is impossible. The exhibition is a masterpiece of the intelligent enjoyment of this magnificent display, which could be equaled only by a few of the greatest public collections of Islamic art. There are a few early pieces, but the Nishapur ware of the ninth and tenth century C.E. are of great interest. The large platter with the merry-makers, combining Sassanid tradition with reminiscences of early Turk frescoes, is certainly a masterpiece. The large platter with the merry-makers, combining Sassanid tradition with reminiscences of early Turk frescoes, is certainly a masterpiece.

Minial Platter

Through all the centuries those tendencies of restraint and understatement and figurative richness run parallel in Iranian art. Wonders of the first style are the white Ray objects, decorated with moulded panels or with translucent effects. The full richness of the figurative style is shown in the amazing ewer from Yasukand or the polychrome and gilded court scene on a "Minial" platter.

The School Wreckers in Cyprus

By MICHAEL DAVIDSON

NICOSIA (OFNS). — ALMOST daily searching in the streets of Cyprus by male and female police of secondary school boys and girls is a sight which is a school — with the familiar indignities of standing with faces to the wall and hands raised for ten or fifteen minutes. The police are looking for "Sava" items — a measure but it is a depressing inauguration of the new school year.

Everybody — the Government, parents and most pupils — are in a state of confusion. The leading Greek secondary school in the coast town of Larnaca has already been closed down by the Governor after only a few days of school functioning. This is the result of two "strikes" in protest against court sentences, one on a schoolboy convicted of murder and the other on a former teacher who led pupils in bomb-throwing. A few days ago restiveness nearly turned into another "strike" when the famous Pan-Cyprian Gymnasium in Nicosia after another death sentence.

So early in the new school year it is frightfully early the first strokes in the disastrous pattern of last year when, if a school was not struck, it was closed down by the Government and if it was not striking it was closed down by the Government.

STRICT LOYALTY MEASURES STILL ENFORCED

Kikuyu Problem in Kenya

By GORDON MACLEAN

NAIROBI (OFNS). — THE Kikuyu in 1952 were one of the largest and most influential tribes in East Africa. Many of the 1,500,000-strong tribe were holding key jobs in Nairobi and in other Kenya towns, thousands worked as "squatters" on the European farms of the White Highlands. There were also many Kikuyu working in Tanganyika and Uganda, and the tribe were generally regarded as including the most politically advanced Natives in this part of Africa.

Then came Mau Mau — and with it the realization that over a million of these industrious people were implicated one way or another in the gigantic plot to drive out the white settlers and set up in Kenya an African State in which these same Kikuyu would dominate the rest.

What has happened to the Kikuyu in these four years since their leader, Jomo Kenyatta, was arrested on October 22, 1952, and a State of Emergency declared?

Political Oblivion

Ironically, the emergency has changed the way of life of the Kikuyu far more drastically than that of any other Kenya's inhabitants. From top place among the Africans, the Kikuyu have slipped almost into political oblivion. Only a handful of Kikuyu will be allowed to vote in the first African elections next year, for they must

pass a "loyalty" test based on their record during the emergency. Only those who can prove active opposition to the Mau Mau will have much chance of passing the test.

Behind Mau Mau, or Mau Mau, still languish 45,000 Kikuyu Mau Mau convicts or detainees, and some of the worst of them will not taste liberty for many years — if at all.

The reformed terrorists and Mau Mau "hangers-on" now returning home to their reserves on the slopes of Mount Kenya and the Aberdare Mountains are finding a very different country from the Kikuyuland they left behind when they took to the forests and Mau Mau service.

Strict Curfews

New villages, villages everywhere, in the green landscape in contrast to the isolated clusters of family huts tradition in Kikuyu society. Strict curfews limit every movement, and the four years when the Kikuyu, bored with country life, could pack up his things and make for the bright lights of Nairobi, are now a thing of the past.

These new villages, villages everywhere, in the green landscape in contrast to the isolated clusters of family huts tradition in Kikuyu society. Strict curfews limit every movement, and the four years when the Kikuyu, bored with country life, could pack up his things and make for the bright lights of Nairobi, are now a thing of the past.

Loyalty Not Rewarded

And the loyal Kikuyu? They have had no real recognition beyond words of praise, for what they have done. Were it not for these Kikuyu Guard and tribal police who fought loyally alongside the British troops, the Mau Mau would have been a much more serious threat to the future of these masses who were contaminated by terrorism. When, if ever, will they all be accepted back by the loyal Kikuyu who have been so much during these four bitter years to resist Mau Mau?

Readers' Letters

EMIGRATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — When I was in America last year, preparing to come to Israel through PATWA, I was surprised that a number of ex-Israelis whom I met in New York viewed going to Israel as a waste of time. This was in strong contrast to the Palestine Jews I knew in the Zionist Movement during my student days before the founding of the State.

Now, in Israel, I find I am constantly being approached by engineers, and occasionally by other professionals, as to the possibility of employment in America, living conditions, how can they obtain entry into the United States and how can they get about setting up homes in America. What stands out in this experience is that all of those who have pressed me on this point are competent, qualified men, all have good jobs by Israeli standards, generally good education, and by the same yardstick all are well housed and permanently settled.

When I tell them they may not like America — it is after all in its way a different culture — they say they are ready to take their chance. Only two reasons were given for wanting to leave: First economic — that they are carrying more than their share of the State's development and though they do not mind working hard, they find that the tremendous energy they put into their work leaves them in almost the same position as many people who perform the simplest and least exacting tasks. There is a second complaint: That the Israel climate of the moment is an intellectual and not conducive to serious professional work.

There has been some attention raised in the press about the "brain drain," but there may not be enough attention to the second Jews in the Diaspora are known to value intellectual and professional attainments. Maybe more attention should be paid in Israel to a situation that finds some of the best placed professionals feeling that they live in a world which does not seriously value their intellectual and professional efforts.

Yours, etc.
ALAN J. LEVY
Haifa, October 17.

PEN PALS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — You may be interested to learn that the Lebanese are most ardent Pen Pals, and quite happy to avail themselves of the opportunities provided by the columns of The Jerusalem Post.

A friend of mine with a Pen Pal in Thailand reports that his correspondent whose address, when it appeared in the "Post" was, apparently, carefully jotted down by the Lebanese, has been showered with a mass of material giving him the Arab low-down on the refugees, etc.

This is another bit of evidence of how untiring the Arabs are in their propaganda.
Yours, etc.
ROBERT FRIEND
Jerusalem, October 21.

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The Taxes Which You Pay

A Yoke Upon Your Neck

We had expected it. And now it has happened. A few days ago the Prime Minister used the word "Poujadism" as an expression of his disapproval of the multitudes in Israel who groan under the stranglehold of high taxes.

Senior Income Tax officials, however, admit that the tax load in Israel is unbearably heavy. Even the Minister of Finance has more than once been forced to admit that the limit of the possible has been reached. Nevertheless he continues to impose new taxes.

Only to a small part does the tax load derive from defence needs. Nor has the enormous tax revenue been directed towards the development of the country and the increase of its productive capacity, as one might have assumed.

Hundreds of millions of Israel Pounds are wasted by the Histadrut Government on the establishment of a gigantic and clumsy bureaucracy. No warnings, no opposition have been of any avail. Proliferating budgets served to give the faithful believers and servants of the Histadrut their daily bread; and even more than that, to hold the citizen in check by means of an overgrown machine of officials.

Greash's Law applies to the civil service as well: an inefficient official drives out efficient officials.

As the machine grew, the number of ordinances which the population had to obey increased. The Histadrut government attempts to rob the citizen of all feeling of independence, so that he may become soft as clay in its hands. It forces him to turn for every small matter to some Government department, to wait in a queue, to fill forms and to "come back next month."

If the Histadrut regime is to remain in power, the denial of freedom requires a giant machine. Maintenance of the machine demands an enormous revenue. That is why the Histadrut Government taxes you to the bone.

General Zionist Organization in Israel

Discrimination and Disappointment

By NECHAMA MEYERS

ELIJAHU had come to Israel to stay and had brought his valuable and beloved gramophone record collection with him. Whenever he tells this story, his dark brown eyes convey a message of anger and humiliation. Customs officials apparently could not picture stocky, athletic, darkly handsome Elijah as a music lover. The first question came, completed with scarcely concealed irony, "What do they know about music in Morocco?"

In telling his stories of discrimination and prejudice, Elijah is certainly motivated in part by the need to justify his decision to leave Israel, however they have the ring of truth.

Destructive Stereotype

Elijah understands how the stereotype of "the Moroccan" was created in the minds of other Israelis. He remembers well that the first Jews who left Morocco for Israel came from the most part from the Casablanca Mellah. They had nothing to lose, except perhaps a few years of vacation in the local jail, so they decided to try their luck and their dubious vocation in Israel. He speaks as a representative of the French-educated middle class urban youth, but he knows that mass North African immigration, even in later years, was drawn from isolated mountain villages where there was little opportunity for the population to be affected by the revolutionary educational work of the French Government and the "Alliance Israelite." Precisely because he is a generation away from the squalor and degradation of the Mellah, he bitterly resents being considered just another "Moroccan."

The money he brought with him — and it was quite a substantial sum — has been used to buy a home for his parents who live in Jerusalem. He would like to go to France and join the rapidly growing colony of

North African Jews who are crowding into the old Jewish neighbourhoods of Paris and other French cities. He is an accountant and thinks that he will find work. But what may be he will not return to Casablanca. Elijah's life with the new nation were decisively severed two years ago when his sister and her French soldier husband, who were interested in receiving their salaries and industry by the ego than they are in helping immigrants.

Most of the things in Israel life that Yehuda attacks do not affect North Africans. He is certainly not the first to be distressed by the condescendingly-distant bureaucrats who are always too busy to worry about the people they are paid to serve. He feels that the North Africans, living in ma'abarot and moshavim, are far more dependent on the goodwill of the Israeli establishment than are the long-established. Hence, he thinks that the leaders of North African Jewry have a particular responsibility to fight those elements in Israeli life that militate against the successful absorption of all new immigrants.

THIS WEEK...

Security Three Israeli soldiers were killed and 27 injured when the two vehicles in which they were riding hit Egyptian-planted mines in the Nitzana Zone in the Negev. Two Syrian fedayeen have been captured on a spying mission in the Nazareth Hills, it was announced. Jordan joined the Egyptian and Syrian Joint Command to be used in case of an Israeli-Arab war.

Foreign Relations Israel placed the responsibility for the recent border tension on Jordan's shoulders at a meeting of the Security Council called to discuss complaints from both sides. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld said in his report to the U.N. General Assembly that the U.N. should use direct diplomatic approaches to the Israel and Arab Governments in an effort to bring peace to the Middle East. The Israeli parliamentary delegation to Yugoslavia was welcomed in Belgrade, and received prominent mention in the Yugoslav Press.

Economy The Government has decided on special controls and subsidies to check the rising cost-of-living index.

Knesset A debate on the Ata textile dispute was rejected, while another debate was held on the right of consuls to perform

Yesterday's Press

Jordan Joins Unified Command

JORDAN'S membership in the Unified Command, Egyptian-Syrian Central Staff Co-ordinating Organization may well pave the way towards all-out war against Israel, Hamodia (World Agency) says. The paper points out that the majority of Jordan's new Parliament is not only strongly pro-Arab, but also extremely anti-Israel. Egypt's dictator, Col. Abdul Nasser, whose Suez headcase has now been alleviated, is at present apparently preoccupied with the North African crisis. However, it is anybody's guess when he will again direct his attack against Israel. Hamodia maintains that the establishment of the joint command for all practical purposes means the entry of Egyptian and Syrian troops in Jordan. This development may well be even more dangerous for Israel than an Iraqi move. Total war now seems inevitable, and this time the Arab armies will be co-ordinated. The paper urges the Government to counter this grave threat, before it is too late.

In its second leader, Hamodia hails the dramatic developments in Poland and Hungary as a victory for Nationalism over the ideology of Communism. The paper predicts that these events are the first stage in the process of Eastern Europe's emancipation, and a revolution in Russia itself might well take place. Soviet pre-occupation with these problems will probably weaken her support for Col. Nasser, the paper believes.

Hamodia (World Mirror) says that the Eastern European

people "thaw" has now apparently led to a veritable bursting of the dams. The local Communist leaders themselves who have been returned to power in the course of de-Stalinization try in vain to check the forces which have been let loose. The paper hopes that the process of liberalization in Poland and Hungary will facilitate Jewish emigration to Palestine from those countries.

A columnist in Al Hanihmar (Mapam) on the other hand fears that the Jews once more will be the first victims of the present turmoil as they have been so often in history.

Kol Ha'Shem (Communist) is confident that the "reactionary plot" in Budapest will not succeed in impeding Hungarian progress towards greater democracy under Communist leadership. The paper confesses that many mistakes have been committed by the people's democracies, but these are now being corrected.

The paper urges the release of the Algerian rebel leaders who have been intercepted by the French authorities on their way to Tunis. The war of North African Jewry also depends on peace in that region.

Hamodia feels that a representative of Orthodox Jewry should have been included in Israel's delegation to the U.N. General Assembly. In addition to other coalition members, the paper asserts

Habaker (General Zionist) devotes its leading article to the annual meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Chamber of Commerce. Commerce is in a difficult situation as a result of the present Histadrut-dominated Government's policy of discrimination against private enterprise. Habaker complains that government support of the kibbutzim is a waste of money, and that the leftist parties who still adhere to Stalinism have joined the coalition.

Lamshar (Abdut Ha'avoda) and Al Hanihmar on the other hand, extol the merits of the Negev pioneers on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the first kibbutzim in that region.

Davar (Histadrut) welcomes the establishment of a special department for professional workers on the Histadrut Executive, and hopes that this new departure may smooth out the recent misunderstandings between the important group and the Labour movement in general. Ha'avara (non-party) strongly speaks out against the Ata workers, who in anticipation of a strike tried to impede the delivery of supplies to the firm's retail shops. The paper suspects that the Haifa Labour Council was a party to this illegal action.

Hamodia feels that a representative of Orthodox Jewry should have been included in Israel's delegation to the U.N. General Assembly. In addition to other coalition members, the paper asserts

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TOY FUND

Jerusalem Post

is on once more.

The Fund now

in its eighth year is collecting toys and books for children who may never have had a doll or football to call their own, or had the opportunity of thumbing through books in a library.

The scope of the Toy Fund has grown every year, but there are still many schools and kindergartens where there are no crayons and coloured paper, no sports equipment or other recreational facilities because there is no money to supply them. The lack in the big cities is nothing compared to the makeshift facilities which exist in the border settlements. Dangers and hardships apart, they have a right to toys and supplies to help them.

Last year, 22,000 of toys were sent to these children — but the need continues and grows with each new village. There are few of us who could not make an extra effort or a little extra economy so that a child will know what a real holiday means. We would like to be able to send bags of toys and supplies to kindergartens and schools. We would like to provide sports equipment for older children. Will you help us?

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SIDELIGHTS ON AMERICAN ELECTION RACE

Women Run for Office

WASHINGTON. — RECORD number of women candidates — more than 300 — are seeking national and state offices in the U.S. elections next month.

Most of them are candidates for seats in their state legislatures, or other state posts.

On the national level, 31 women are candidates for the coming 80th Congress. One Independent-Republican is seeking a Senate seat, and 33 Republicans and 15 Democrats are seeking seats in the House of Representatives. Of the

total, 14 are campaigning for re-election.

The only woman Senator in the current Congress, Mrs. Stevenson, Independent-Republican of Maine, will continue her term in the Senate. She was re-elected in 1946 to the Senatorial 6th term, the first Republican woman to be returned to the Senate.

The only woman candidate for the Senate is Mrs. Suzanne B. Stevenson, Independent-Republican of Connecticut. Mrs. Stevenson is opposing the regular Republican nominee, the incumbent Senator Prescott Bush, and the Democratic nominee, Thomas Dodd.

Republican Congresswomen seeking re-election include three who have served on the House Foreign Affairs Committee: Mrs. Margaret Smith of Illinois; Mrs. Frances P. P. S. of Ohio; and Mrs. Edith Rogers of Massachusetts.

Among the Democratic Congresswomen seeking re-election is another member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mrs. Edna Kelly of New York.

The increase in women office-holders is indicated by a record number of women members of state legislatures in 1947 — 304, coupled with new high marks for women members of Congress, 17, in the 84th Congress. Another 20 women were elected in 1946 to state positions such as lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, superior court judge, school superintendent, public commissioner.

(UPI)

First Lady Meyer in Israel. Mrs. Hanna Levin, was voted in to office this week by a majority of the City Councilors of Rishon le-Zion. Mrs. Levin is shown looking over the map of the town plan.

Photo By Pina

New Career for Women: Wine-Tasting

By Alison Settle

LONDON. —

THE first serious wine-tasting for women has taken place in London, under the arches of London Bridge, in the enormous vaults of the firm of Lebeque who, for just short of a century, have been the United Kingdom's greatest importers of French wines.

Each year a three-day wine-tasting in the vaults is attended by 1,500 men guests and has become one of the great social occasions of a London autumn. Now some hundreds of selected women were asked to attend a day of this dedicated ceremony at which, normally, merchants and connoisseurs of wine can taste great vintages.

Traditionally, in Britain the drinking of whisky or gin at the table has been replacing wine drinking. Taking note of this disturbing fact, this great shipping nation made the innovation of staging an all-woman tasting.

With the invitation went out, in the form of humorous sketches, warnings of what must not be done at such a function. No smoking was allowed. The wearing of perfume is a major disaster: such a fine wine as Chateau Lafite, for example, would have its faint scent of violets and almonds killed by a woman's normal perfume. Lipstick, too, is banned if it even faintly stains the wine-glass.

Enjoying an opportunity which any connoisseur must envy, the invited women guests were welcomed into a seemingly endless vista of red and white-washed arches, lit by circular iron candle holders, along from the vaulting. Eleven long trestle tables were covered with white linen, illuminated each by a dozen candles set into the mouths of magnifying glasses, since candles provide the only light which will discern the true colour of wine.

Each of the tables held 36 bottles for sampling, together with polished wine-glasses in tulip-shape to give off the bouquet of the wine to best advantage. Before each table stood a

trough of sawdust into which the experienced spit their wines, each in turn. Tiny squares of cheese were provided to clear the palate between each tasting.

Six of the greatest vineyard owners of France had travelled over to London for the occasion, knowing well how great will be the influence of women in maintaining a prosperous wine trade in the future. Each wore a different coloured cockade as identification so that any guest could ask the Marquis de Lur-Saluces (wearing the yellow rosette) for advice on Chateau Yquem, the Count Hubert de Beaumont (his was purple) on Chateau Latour, or, again, M. Henri de Villaine, one of the great wine-makers of Burgundy, for advice on the future of the wine trade.

The women guests endeavoured to put on the air, both dedicated and discriminating, appropriate to the solemnity of wine tasting, but how could they, on the first occasion, acquire the ritualized art of holding the partially filled glass by its base between the fingers and thumb, raising it against the flame of the candle, studying the colour, then lifting it first to one nostril, on to the other? Only the instructed knew to take (but not swallow) a sip, to swirl the wine round the mouth, suck it against the teeth, hold it for a moment on the palate

then... spit it out. This was the solemn action which they found hardest to imitate, although their hosts at every table were setting an example, for the true expert never swallows in tasting. To become a true taster requires a training course as long as that of a ballet dancer.

Each woman guest had been handed a list of the 175 wines offered, her catalogue leaving space for notes on her reactions to be added. But few knew what should be put, or could make the right remarks, such as were heard from the few men guests present: "Well balanced" ... "this wine shows breeding" ... "light on the palate" ... "has finesse".

Nevertheless, the hosts recognized well that the future trade of the vintners will probably come largely not from the sales of super vintages but from the sales of everyday table wines, the vast oceans which have become known for the first time to millions of families in the United Kingdom through the visits of themselves or their friends to the Continent. If these women guests were never to become true lovers of the exquisitely perfumed wines which their grandmothers (if rich enough) once drank, they will at least be able to buy the better wines of the future to wine shippers and merchants.

Planes and Storks

By Edward Maron

UNITED NATIONS. —

ADVICE to prospective mothers the world over: Don't let the newcomer be born aboard an international flight or he may end up with three nationalities or none!

Such aerial confusion has been under study since 1912 and it still goes flying along. The latest attempt to clear the air is through a subcommittee of the Legal Committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization which met in Geneva last month.

This committee is a specialized agency of the United Nations, which is working on the legal status of aircraft and hopes eventually to find an international solution on such things as births, deaths, marriages, conclusion of contracts and drawing up of wills aboard aircraft in flight.

Take this business of the impetuous stork.

If baby is born aboard a British or Belgian plane, it is as good as born in Britain or Belgium.

If the same plane is flying over France, Paris claims the little one, as its own. That's because French law says that a child born in the same place as being in France.

On the other hand, if baby is born aboard a French aircraft flying over Great Britain, then, under French law, he was born in France and France says he was born in Great Britain. That means nobody claims the little one except mamma and poppa who may come from a country which does not automatically give children the nationality of their parents.

It really becomes a legal headache. He must decide whether to apply the law of the flag (the law of the country in which the plane is registered) or the territorial law (the law of the country over which the plane is flying).

(NANA)



Toy Fund recipients — this picture tells the whole story of the unbounded joy that pervades every border settlement and ma'bara when the gift-bearing policemen arrive. The Toy Fund starts today, see story on Page One and list of stations on Page 6.

Photo By Mirabhai

Room-Hunting in Jerusalem

By Chaya Rosette

No devout pilgrim, with pebbles in his shoes, ever trod the streets of the holy city as footsore as I, a student searching for a room in the maze of Jerusalem streets.

I can recommend no better method of becoming acquainted with the intricacies of street names and numbers. I arrived in Jerusalem on Sunday not knowing where to go, and by Tuesday, could with cocksure direct strangers to the remotest street, named after some Talmudic grammarian. Having passed the length of all of them at least five times, I will never again confuse Rambam, Ramban, Kaban and Rashbag street.

The search started out optimistically. I did what hundreds have done before me, walked into Terra Sancta and chose, from the notice board teeming with addresses, apparently always infuriating to a brand new student. The various addresses pinned up were covered with cryptic remarks in various hands, apparently added by students, highlighting in pungent language the disadvantages of the room and the characteristics of the owner. I began to feel a clever attempt at confusing the newcomer and preserving the better rooms and I ignored all comments, to my later regret.

Quiet and Cultured

My first address was in the vicinity, "cheap, comfortable, in a quiet, cultured home." The room was small, but spacious, thickly carpeted room lined with bookcases. Reality was somewhat different. The room was small and entirely filled by an enormous double bed with a billowy purple, none too clean bedspread. The only other furniture was an enormous mahogany wardrobe, which seemed to be a relic of the past.

Youth is buoyant and did not despair. The next four rooms, all of which were in the out of the way, "never heard of it and I've been living here for ten years" and did not despair. The next four rooms, all of which were in the out of the way, "never heard of it and I've been living here for ten years" and did not despair.

The next room, on the other side of the town, was dark and cheerless containing only a bed and a washbasin. The advantages of running water in the room added to the price. ILAS a month. The next landlady required the tenant to provide, among other things, his own toilet paper, a statement which somehow robbed me of any desire to see the room. Almost in despair, I plodded on, everywhere passing other weary looking trekkers, each clutching a list of addresses. The next door was slammed in my face by a lady who wanted only a member of the Knesset, and not having time to wait till the next elections, I continued the search.

Summoning up all my willpower, I once again traversed Rehavia. And then, a haven of rest, a beautifully furnished room, the lady of the house charming and friendly. The only snag — the price included breakfast. That was nothing to me, I wanted the

room at any price. Any price? Still gently smiling, she told me — ILAS I staggered down the stairs regretfully.

Happy Ending

Wearily, disillusioned, a shadow of my former self, I craved along King George Street, remembering bitterly the luck of a friend, who confidently enquired at the first house she liked the look of it and was offered a room. It was her fault that I had been so confident and had imagined myself choosing leisurely between the several charming rooms eagerly offered me for next to nothing. But the story has a happy ending. A friend, one of the dorm-mobilized to help me in the search, hailed from across the street, waving an address. Unbelieving, a few minutes later, I regarded a charming room and even more charming landlady and heard an incredibly low price. I, too, was lucky.

Two Rooms

After several more story-fact dismissals, I resumed the search the next day and found with delight a lady bountiful with not one but two rooms to let. The first was in her apartment. The wallpaper was covered with very large cabbage roses, which gave the effect of outside insects, and the room was filled with overpowering portraits of everyperson, deceased Zionist leader. The room was ornate, furnished, and the table was so massive that there was no room for a bed and instead, a mysterious armchair-cum-bed stood cramped in the corner. The second room was a small apartment with a bathroom and a kitchen. The wallpaper was covered with very large cabbage roses, which gave the effect of outside insects, and the room was filled with overpowering portraits of everyperson, deceased Zionist leader.

NOT so long ago, a plastic

scouring pad appeared on the market. An ever-thoughtful mother-in-law bought one for us, and as long as we had to boil milk, we found it ideal for scouring the pots. It did not rust, and the particles of milk could be rinsed out thoroughly.

Since we began taking pasteurized milk, however, we were faced with the problem of seeing that mama's 300 pruta was not wasted. Judging our brains, we found that the pad had so many uses outside the kitchen that we have had to buy half a dozen more.

Placed in the soap tray in the bathroom, it keeps the soap from getting soggy and dissolving away. The water runs off through the holes in the plastic and the soap remains high and dry. In the bottom of a vase, it serves as the ideal flower frog for thin-stemmed flowers. (Carrots especially.) Binding them upright and adding a professional touch to your flower arrangement.

If your child, like ours, discovered water colours before he was old enough to know how to keep the colours separate, show him how he can insert the stem of the brushes upside down into the pad and thus keep the water in his glass from becoming liquid mud within a quarter of an hour.

In a fit of curiosity, our baby succeeded in dismembering a rather charming toy horse that she got from abroad, and we were shocked to see with what ease plastic material is dissolved. After cleaning up the carnage, we restuffed it neatly with two pads, sewed it up, and for a set outfit of plastic, turned out the horse literally better than new.

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Best workmanship.

M. GRUNWALD

34 Rehov Pines, Haifa.

Charity Show

THE public rooms of the Ramat Aviv Hotel were filled to capacity last Tuesday for the Ramat Gan WIZO Fashion Show in aid of their Children's Fund.

Gini Thush, Lola Ltd., and Shury, showed an attractive collection of suits, sports and cocktail frocks and coats. Lola's line suit with matching cape, trimmed with grey fur was attractive.

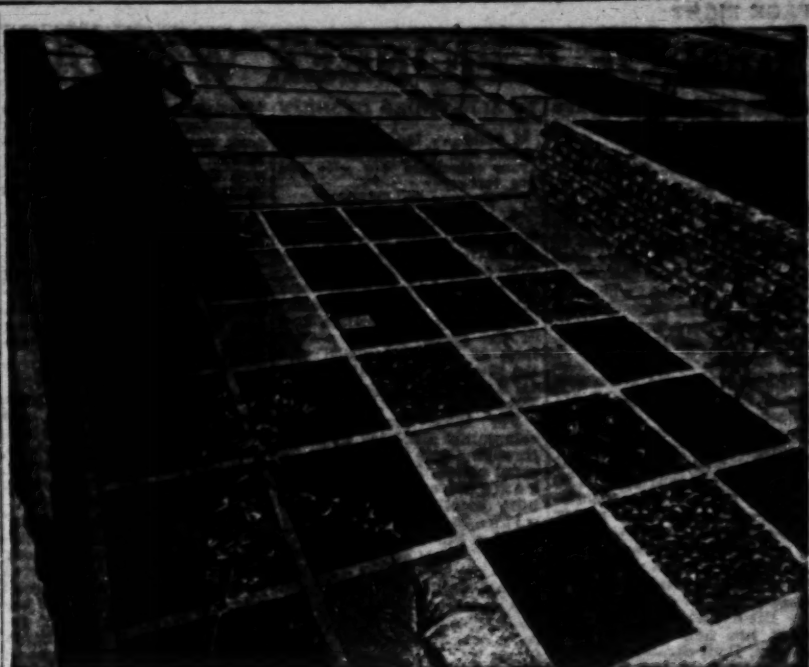
April presented smart leather and suede jackets and special mention is due for their light brown one with the skirt material used as trimmings.

Originals in knitted suits and sweaters by Aled and Dorina were displayed by the Iwanir firm. Aled's red sports outfit (jacket, sweater, skirt and jacket), and Dorina's white pullover and blue twin set were most attractive. Also presented an Aled exclusive — a blue-black jersey knit dress cut on princess lines and worn with an intricately cut matching cape lined in red.

Dollinger's furs included grey and black broadtail coats and brown mink jackets and stoles.

Hats, which seem to be larger every season, were by Dalia, and added elegance to the show. A very high-heeled opera pump, some buckle trimmed, were by Beny. Bijou's jewellery and Herman's handbags were smart accessories.

E. P.



During Experiment in landscape gardening at the Hadassah Family Health Centre at Kiryat Yovel. The landscaping plan of the gardens shown above was created by Mrs. B. Zion, a graduate of the Harvard School of Architecture. Mrs. Zion, coming from the U.S.A. in October 1935, took complete responsibility for the execution of this ambitious and daring plan. She has succeeded in creating a beautiful frame for the buildings, entirely in keeping with the function of this Centre. The pavement is made of basalt stone from the shores of Tiberias, crushed into concrete and patterned into square blocks. The deep grey of the basalt contrasts strongly with the bright colours of the flower-beds.

Mrs. Zion, the daughter of a well-known American landscape architect, has found her own novel solution to the many problems involved in creating gardens in the difficult topography of the Bet Masmil area.

Photo By Bernheim

Diary of A Housewife

Domestic Letterbox

By Hadassah Bat Haim

TRACING our visitor to the shops we are obliged to stop the car at the school while my son's class runs races in the street. Visitor asks politely which is my son (as if she cares). I tell her he is a large blond. She says most of the boys seem to answer to that description. Son comes running out of the line displaying a blood-soaked sock on one foot and says that he cut his foot on a piece of glass by running barfoot and so he is wearing a sock until he gets a bandage. Note that many of the children are running in their socks. Ask why I am forced to buy special shoes at great expense for him to do his exercises in when he runs about in his socks or in his bare feet. Don't care about his feet but socks have to be darned and are expensive. To this inquiry he looks sheepish and says he is hungry. I dig up from the bottom of my handbag an old and rather dusty sweet which he devours before limping bravely away leaving a trail of blood behind him.

SEEKING the car from the town hall draw up at the back of us the visitor asks if all the traffic is stopped while the heats are run. I say nay. People are interested to see how their children are running and that two cars and a horse and cart do not, in

Israel Doll

For Barbara

THE Jerusalem Municipality is sending a Yemite doll to an 11-year-old girl in America who asked for a doll from this country because "no one here has a real doll" from Israel.

The girl, Barbara Heath, of Cedar Lake, New Jersey, wrote that for years she had "been buying dolls out of her allowance because I love them so." She could not obtain one from Israel, so she thought of sending a letter to the Mayor of Jerusalem.

"If you are kind enough to send the doll," she wrote, "I shall treasure it all my life and I thank you from the bottom of my heart always."

THE MATERNITY DRESS

The Morning Gown

which pleases HIM

a practical gift also for YOUR FRIENDS

M.K. 15 Rehov Nardana, Haifa.

THE SPECIAL SHOP FOR EXCLUSIVE KINTWEAR

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THE RIGHT PROPORTION

To brew the best coffee — both delicious and economic — mix one third

Aromatic Chicory with two thirds freshly roasted and ground coffee. Aromatic

Chicory is every coffee-lover's choice because it saves coffee and also makes for fuller

flavored and tastier coffee. One part Chicory to two parts

coffee is always right whichever method you use for making your coffee.

Aromatic

CHICORY

also in tablets

my opinion, constitute a traffic

block if the ambulance or the

fire engine came by (they

could not both come at once

there is only one driver be-

tween them) the children

would clear the road at once.

WHEN we eventually get to

the main road we are

held up once more by my

daughter and a colleague

Daughter pretends not to see

me and moves off to deal with

some first graders who are

walking. Nevertheless she

keeps a careful eye on me to

make sure I am not doing any-

thing to disgrace her. This

covers a large field of mis-

deeds such as talking

English, talking Hebrew with

an English accent, greeting

her friends, not greeting her

friends or wearing clothes

deemed unsuitable by her

friends. Explain all this to

the visitor who has no chil-

ren. He thinks I am joking.

CAN see that my daughter

would like me to take the

car and drive off ignoring her

colleague, but an in too much

trouble with the police al-

ready to risk annoying even

such a diminutive one. For all

I know he may have been

granted full powers to arrest

me. Since my little cot-

temps with the traffic cops I

am careful never to go out

without all my papers in a

large envelope. Not only my

driving licence, identity card

and car insurance, but my

marriage licence, army dis-

charge certificate, and a dip-

loma for Sunday School at-

tendance which I am ready to

display to anybody in uniform.

HAVE only to lose this en-

velope, which is going to

happen any day now as it has

already been restored to me

from Kupat Holim and the ci-

cinema, and I shall be entirely

without identity and unable

to prove that I exist. The

small policeman doesn't want

to see any papers (can see

daughter looking daggers at

him from across the road)

and waves me on. Visitor

from Tel Aviv says that we

provincials live much more

complicated lives than she had

thought.

THE season of the nettles

(asparagus of the poor)

has begun. The tender leaves

of nettles are free for the

taking in the gardens and

fields all over the countryside.

Nettles are eaten cooked or

as salads in New Zealand and

Australia, as well as in var-

ious countries in Asia. Wash

them well and prepare salads

with leafy vegetables.

PINCHAS NARICH

Rishon le-Zion.

Oct. 25, 1948.

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LIFE OF A PIONEER WOMAN

WHITE FIRE — THE LIFE AND WORKS OF JESSIE SAMPTER. By Bertha Straus. New York: 194 pp. \$2.50.

In these dream-laden years which followed the Balfour Declaration — the years both of Joseph and of the young Herbert Samuel — there lived in our midst in Jerusalem an American poetess who left her "safest and sanest" country to find her personal fulfillment and spiritual security as a Jewess.

Those of us who remember Jessie Sampter think of her indeed as "White Fire" (a phrase from one of her poems); for this frail, deformed slip of a woman turned to live her Zionist ideas, uttering words which were poetry and prose. But in the words of one of her critics: "she was greater than any song she wrote; and the greatest poem would be an account of her life's history." That account has now been written by Mrs. Bertha Straus, and we are grateful to her not only for herself who knew Jessie, but also for the many who on reading this beautiful, sensitively told life story will gain a deeper insight into the psychic roots of American Zionism. For while American Jewry has not sent its masses to Israel, as did the fortunate, situated Jewries, it did send many individuals like Jessie Sampter came here not because of political threats or economic pressures, but because they could not be at ease outside of Zion.

From 5th Avenue to Zion

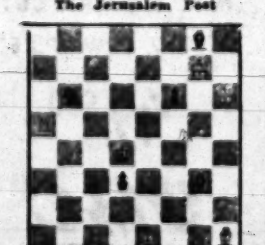
Jessie Sampter came from an assimilated "Fifth Avenue" family, comfortable, sheltered, cosmopolitan, in which "Christmas candles and Easter white eggs replaced Hanukkah candles and Passover." In Zionism she found the idea of "Pain" which gave to her life new significance and became a veritable "fire in her bones." Despite her frailties, handicapped by childhood polio, she nevertheless engaged in a prodigious amount of literary and educational work. During the days of the "New World War" she established for the Jewish youth of New York a School of Zionism, a unique institution in those days, in which she devoted herself to teach to bring her new-found vision to the Gentiles. She wrote for her children. There came to mind one of them in which she epitomized the American Jew's longing for the homeland, as she sang, while watching migrating birds: "I like you have two homes, too, and one's in Palestine."

She herself could not continue to live a divided life, and under the tutelage of her illustrious friend, Henrietta Szold, she made her personal ally to Jerusalem. From here she sent countless poems, stories and articles to the new Palestine. Her "Song of the Emek," her "Brand Plucked from the Fire," her "Psalms of Struggle" have lasting value. She taught *halutzim* through trenchant word and through noble example. She challenged American youth, saying to them: "Go for a visit; then afterward you will want to stay. Or, if you do not, you will not sleep."

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Problem No. 996

J. C. Morris, Cordoba, Argentina
Specially composed for
The Jerusalem Post



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